ATTACHMENT B

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph at page 2, lines 11-16 with the following amended paragraph.

A variety of energetic materials can be used in the method of the present invention. Such energetic materials include ~~carbon~~ black powder, ammonium perchlorate (AP), hexogen (RDX), octogen (HMX), pentaerythritol tetranitrate, (PETN), trinitrotoluene (TNT), nitroglycerine, nitrocellulose, ammonium nitrate, lead azide, lead styphnate, nitro plasticizers and picric acid. While the carbon nanotubes can be SWNT or MWNT, the single walled nanotubes are preferred.

Please replace the paragraph at page 2, line 18 to page 3, line 6 with the following amended paragraph.

In general terms, the invention takes advantage of the photoacoustic effect of carbon nanotubes when subjected to a burst of light, e.g. a camera flash to ignite an energetic material. In order to test the theory, different carbon nanotubes were used, the most common one being a SWNT commercial available from Carbon Nanotechnologies, Inc., Houston, Texas. Different percentages of carbon nanotubes (1 - 90 weight percent) were manually mixed (gently) with ~~carbon~~ black powder. Initially, the most efficient composition contained 5 weight percent SWNT mixed with 95 weight percent Grade 7 carbon black powder. The composition exploded instantaneously after being subjected to a camera flash. It was found that carbon black powder with the smallest particle size was the most effective. The same effect was observed when activated carbon containing a metal, e.g. palladium was mixed with ~~carbon~~ black powder, and the resulting mixture was exposed to a camera flash.